

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Md.



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Number 3

THE MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Maryland

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CONTENTS, SEPTEMBER 1962

Seth Haskell Low	Chandler S. Robbins	55
Cinnamon Teal at Ocean City	Samuel H. Dyke	62
Maryland Nest Summary for 1961	David Bridge and Margaret Riedel	64
Pelagic Migrants at Ocean City	Samuel H. Dyke	71
The Season—April, May, June 1962	Chandler S. Robbins	72
Raising Chirpy, the Brown Thrasher	Jeanne H. McGinnis	81
Announcements		82
Omissions and Correction		82
Coming Events		83

COVER: Seth H. Low, Nov. 21, 1957. Photo by Chandler S. Robbins
HEADINGS: By Irving E. Hampe, Art Editor



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SETH HASKELL LOW

Ornithologist, Bander, Conservationist

Chandler S. Robbins

Seth Haskell Low, President of the Maryland Ornithological Society, 1961-1962, and President of the Baltimore Chapter of this Society, 1959-1962, was best known among ornithologists as a pioneer in the field of bird banding. Banding was certainly his first love from an early date. His first banding was done at his boyhood home in Quincy, Massachusetts at the age of 18. During his undergraduate years at Harvard he spent his summers working with Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr. at the Austin Ornithological Research Station on Cape Cod. Here he conducted research on nesting populations of Eastern Bluebirds and Tree Swallows, and became acquainted with the use of nets as a means of capturing birds for banding.

While at Harvard, Seth never passed up an opportunity to be in the field with Ludlow Griscom, the "virtuoso of field identification." The skills he acquired through his association with Griscom formed the foundation upon which he continued to expand throughout his lifetime, and made him a much-sought-after leader of field trips. Like other protégés of Griscom, the debt he owed his teacher was amply repaid by his willingness, even eagerness, to teach bird identification to others--whether it be through indoor seminars, lectures, field trips, or banding demonstrations.

Throughout his long ornithological career, Seth Low took an active part in the many bird clubs of which he was a member. In his boyhood days he led trips for the Brookline (Mass.) Bird Club; in college he served as a Director of the Harvard Ornithological Club; he was an active member of the South Shore Bird Club, the Essex County Ornithological Society, and the Massachusetts and National Audubon Societies. He joined the American Ornithologists' Union in 1930, and in 1949 he was honored by election to Elective Membership in that organization. He served as chairman of the membership committee of the Wilson Ornithological Society. He was a Life Member of the Wildlife Society and the Cooper Ornithological Society. He was President of the Eastern Bird Banding Association, 1958-1960, and then served as a Council member until the time of his death. He was also proud to be a member of the three other regional bird banding organizations in the United States. For several years he led field trips and taught seminars for the Audubon

Society of the District of Columbia and he also served as a Director of that organization. But the Maryland Ornithological Society was the group for which he worked longest and hardest. He never turned down a request to speak to an M.O.S. Chapter or to lead a field trip or to write an article or a report for Maryland Birdlife. He faithfully attended Council Meetings, Committee Meetings, and Trustees Meetings. He was one of the Incorporators of the M.O.S., Inc., and worked long and hard on the Constitution and By-Laws of our Society. His chatty newsletters kept Baltimore Chapter members informed about coming events as well as up-to-date bird news.

Seth had a keen sense of competition, whether on a Christmas Bird Count, the Statewide Bird Count, or a banding endeavor. His enthusiasm was contagious and he was a constant inspiration to his associates.

Ludlow Griscom used to say that professional jobs in ornithology were so few that only the most ardent bird students--those who devoted every spare waking hour to bird work--would stand a chance of succeeding as professional ornithologists. Seth Low, in his enthusiasm for banding, certainly met Griscom's qualifications. He was hired by the U. S. Biological Survey in 1936, and after a brief period at Arrowwood National Wildlife Refuge at Kensal, N. Dak., where he met and married Ann Riebe, he worked as Refuge Manager at Des Lacs and Lostwood Refuges until the spring of 1941. While at Des Lacs he initiated a vast (for those days) banding program, under which 18,539 birds were banded there. No successor at Des Lacs has challenged that record.

Seth's next assignment was as Refuge Manager of the new Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge at Jet, Oklahoma where, except for a period of military furlough, he remained until he was called upon to take charge of the Bird Banding Office at Patuxent. While at Salt Plains he became interested in Pintail migration, and advanced the theory that there is a "round robin" flight of Pintails down the Pacific coast in fall, then from southern California across to the Texas coast and finally north through the Great Plains in spring. This hypothesis did not fit in with old "flyway" concept and was not readily accepted--but how else could the heavy fall flights through the Pacific States and the heavy spring flights through Oklahoma be explained? Through banding, Seth proved that his theory was correct.

Seth Low once admitted to me that his boyhood ambition had been to have charge of the national banding program. Had he but foreseen the multitude of headaches and frustrations connected with operation of the Bird Banding Office in the face of a rapidly expanding program, he might not have accepted the challenge when it finally was offered to him. But accept it he did, and from January 1, 1948 until August 1954, he administered the banding program. Few banders knew how regularly he spent his evenings at Patuxent, trying desperately to keep abreast of the processing of banding recoveries in an understaffed office. He was constantly looking for ways to streamline procedures and speed up clerical functions in the Banding Office; his greatest contribution along this line was a catalog system that enabled the clerks to tell at a



Seth H. Low at his desk

glance whether banding data for a particular bird had been received, and to go directly to the page that included the bird in question. These same catalogs increased the accuracy of Banding Office records by making it possible to detect all duplicate reports of bandings. He also initiated the practice of adding the latitude and longitude to all banding and recovery locations. In addition to taking an active part in the Eastern Bird Banding Association, Seth attended occasional meetings of other banding organizations as well. He knew personally more of his banding cooperators than had any previous administrator of the program.

When the Lows moved to Maryland, they purchased Stony Broke Farm near Unity in Montgomery County. Being lovers of wide open spaces, they did not feel at home until they had some 200 acres of land, on which they constructed ponds, erected nesting boxes, blazed trails and, of course, set up a complete banding station. The old orchard just above the house was fenced (to keep out Ann's cattle), and a huge bird feeder supplied a constant source of food twelve months of the year. Traps inside and close to this covered feeder captured a portion of the visiting avian hordes, and nets strung through the intentionally neglected orchard sampled the insectivorous species that sought food and shelter there. Regretably, Seth did not live to reap the full benefits of his fourteen years of banding at Stony Broke; but Ann has made his orderly records available for analysis by other active banders, so we can look forward to seeing some of the results of his research in future issues of Maryland Birdlife.

Hundreds of M.O.S. members, as well as countless numbers of other

bird enthusiasts, banders, professional ornithologists, and nature photographers, have been entertained at Stony Broke during the past dozen years, and each has returned home the richer for his experience there. Seth and Ann held Open House at the height of each spring and fall migration, and on a cold December evening each year they entertained weary Christmas Bird Counters at a buffet banquet.

In the autumn of 1954, Seth was relieved of administrative responsibilities so he could devote more time to research. He spent two summers on duck banding trips to the Prairie Provinces and the Northern Plains States. He also carried on a waterfowl banding program at Triadelphia Reservoir. And when the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife needed an experienced man to devise a method for trapping and banding the elusive Redheads that winter in the great coastal bays of South Texas, Seth Low was the logical choice. Much of Seth's analysis of waterfowl recoveries was in the form of administrative reports that helped furnish factual data used in preparing each season's hunting regulations.

In the spring of 1961, Seth chose to retire with 25 years of Government Service. Too many of his banding friends had worked to a ripe old age and not had an opportunity to enjoy a long retirement. The Lows had purchased a ranch in Mission Canyon in the Flathead Valley of Montana, and had planned to move out there in the spring of 1962. In his President's Page in the December 1961 issue of Maryland Birdlife, Seth wrote enthusiastically of his future home, and offered to give illustrated talks on this area at M.O.S. Chapter meetings.

Although Seth's major interests were in birds and banding, he was a fighter for conservation of all natural resources. He served on the Board of Governors of both the Montgomery County Citizens Planning Association and the Rock Creek Watershed Association. His final illness did not prevent him from attending a hearing to plead against building a riverbend dam on the Potomac.

Seth was always eager to add to his banding experiences--to try new traps, nets, or baits, or to band additional species. Although he probably banded more species in his lifetime than had been banded by anyone else, I do not believe he ever added up his record. Official files of the banding office show that from 1929 through 1962 he banded 63,048 birds of 242 species. Up to the last hour he was able to walk, he was tending his traps at Stony Broke; and up to his last day of consciousness he was making plans for the 1962 Ocean City Convention.

On March 30, 1962, with the untimely death of Seth Haskell Low, the M.O.S. lost one of its most devoted workers, bird banders throughout the world lost a highly respected leader, and Seth's family lost a beloved husband and father.

As Ann, Tommy, and Margaret now leave Maryland to start a new life in the Flathead Valley that Seth loved so much, all M.O.S. members wish them Godspeed and pray that they find much happiness in their new home.



A banding demonstration at Stony Broke Farm
Photo by Mrs. Norwood K. Schaffer, October 1961

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CINNAMON TEAL AT OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND

Samuel H. Dyke

Partially flooded by recent rains, the plowed field just north of U. S. Route 50 at the western approach to the Sinepuxent Bay Bridge had attracted a group of Willets and Laughing Gulls on the morning of June 14, 1962. Standing along the edge of one of these rain pools were a male Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*), in seemingly perfect plumage, and a female teal of the Cinnamon/Blue-winged type. The presence of my car did not seem to disturb them, and after preening herself for a few minutes the duck, closely followed by the drake, flew into the adjoining brackish marsh. The male settled on an exposed ditch bank and continued to preen. When flushed, he circled overhead and then flew in the direction of the nearby fresh water pond. A thorough search of the surrounding marsh failed to locate the female, or the nest that her activity indicated.

Returning later the same day, I began another search and soon flushed the duck from her nest and 9 eggs. She flew immediately to join the drake in the nearby marsh. The nest, a shallow cup lined with grass and down, was in a tussock of grass on the dry, sandy top of the spoil bank along a drainage ditch, quite close to the spot from which I had flushed the drake earlier in the day.

There seemed to be no question that this was a mated pair; but was the female a Cinnamon or a Blue-winged Teal? Francis H. Kortright, in his Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America, asserts that "...even in



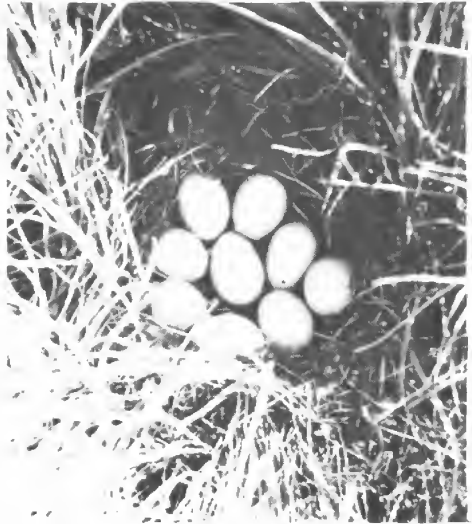
Cinnamon (?) Teal nest site, June 17, 1962

captivity crosses between the two species are unknown." This female seemed darker, with a longer, more spatulate bill, but there was no opportunity for comparison with a known female Blue-winged Teal.

On June 17, when I returned to photograph the nest, the female flushed at close range and flopped down into the ditch, feigning injury. The male was not seen.

On June 22, the duck flushed from the nest as before, revealing only 8 eggs. Again, the drake could not be located.

On June 30, the nest was found abandoned, with a broken egg nearby and 3 infertile eggs in the nest.



Nest and eggs of Cinnamon (?) Teal
Ocean City, Md., June 17, 1962

Neither adult could be found. Measurements of the eggs were within the range of size for either species.

And so the mystery remains; although the infertile eggs would seem to indicate that the female was a Blue-winged rather than a Cinnamon Teal.

Frederic R. Scott and David A. Cutler, in their spring migration report for the Middle Atlantic Coast Region (Audubon Field Notes 16 (4): 395), state that a male Cinnamon Teal was seen with a female Cinnamon or Blue-wing at Ocean City on May 16 by A. Fitcher and R. Hammill. These observations add the Cinnamon Teal to Maryland's Hypothetical List. It is interesting to note that a male Cinnamon Teal was seen at Knotts Island on the coast of northeastern North Carolina on April 28 by F. S. Hespenheide and P. W. Sykes, Jr. (Chamberlain, Audubon Field Notes 16 (4): 397).



Nest location

MARYLAND NEST SUMMARY FOR 1961

David Bridge and Margaret Riedel

One hundred and four species were found nesting in Maryland in 1961 as compared to one hundred and twelve in 1960 and one hundred and eighteen in 1959. Only eighteen counties reported nests this year as compared to twenty-one counties in 1959 and 1960. Participation is declining in all respects. We need not only more observers, but more hours spent in the field.

Although nests of some common species were missed as usual, several species not reported nesting in the last two years were discovered. Common species missed were Sparrow Hawk, Scarlet Tanager, and American Goldfinch. The population of Carolina Wrens has apparently been so reduced from the storms of the past two winters that only one nest was reported this year.

The colonies of Forster's Terns and Laughing Gulls were not visited this year; therefore, no information is available on these colonies. Royal Terns which had nested on the islands off South Point for the past nine years did not nest this year because of dense vegetation.

Species reported nesting this year which have not been recorded in the past two years are Marsh Hawk, Virginia Rail, Upland Plover, Fish Crow, Traill's Flycatcher, Veery, Solitary Vireo, and Cerulean Warbler. Other interesting reports of species nesting this year were Chuck-will's-Widow and Red-headed Woodpecker.

The majority of 1961 nesting cards received were incompletely filled out. Nesting information is more valuable if it includes dates for building, eggs, and young. In this manner, data can be collected on the length of time required for eggs of a certain species to hatch or the period of time a young bird takes to fledge. Whenever possible, close observations of a few nests should be made in order to obtain information on nesting cycles.

Contributors for 1961: Burton Alexander, Teddy Bauer, Janice Beall, Elsie Bilbrough, Carolyn Boback, Walter M. Bomth, David Bridge, James L. Brown, Dr. R. K. Burns, Margaret Butenschön, Mrs. Irene Campagna, Louis Campagna, Jr., Linda Carten, Gladys Cole, Joe Demsock, Sally Dobbs, Carolyn Drew, Bonnie Dugan, Bruce Dwyer, Sterling W. Edwards, John H. Fales, A. J. Fletcher, R. B. Fletcher, Elizabeth Fisher, Floyd Garey, Melvin Garland, G. Douglas Hackman, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Hansen, Jr., Marvin Hewitt, Dale Horn, Lois Horn, Robbin Hudson, Melvin Kleen, Vernon Kleen, Percy Jones, Rodney Jones, Debbie Lapeyre, Elaine Lohr, Bonnie Dee Mogavero, Brooke Meanley, Mrs. Edward Mendinhall, A. Rulou Miller, Pan Minke, Mrs. John Murison, Alicia Knotts, Bob Pepper, Fred Phelps, Bertha Poe, Margaret Riedel, Chandler S. Robbins, Eleanor C. Robbins, Stuart B. Robbins, Mrs. Joshua W. Rowe, Edward J. Rykiel, Jr., Betsy Schaffer, Mrs. Norwood Schaffer, Mrs. C. W. Shearer, Andy Stafford, Barbara Steinberg, Terry Stephens, Ted Stiles, Shelly Sweren, Ann Taylor,

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The number of nests reported for each species is given by counties in Table 1. The counties are abbreviated at the top of the table: Ann(e Arundel), Bal(timore and Baltimore City), Car(oline), Cec(il), Dor(chester), Fre(derick), Gar(rett), Har(ford), How(ard), Ken(t), Mon(tgomery), Pri(nce George), Que(en Annes), St. M(arys), Som(erset), Tal(bot), Was(hington), and Wor(cester). Redord-breaking dates are underscored in the annotated list. An asterisk (*) for certain colonial species indicates that a large proportion of the reports concerned young birds out of the nest, so no accurate nest count could be reported.

ANNOTATED LIST

- GREAT BLUE HERON-- A colony of 200 pairs in St. Mary's Co., one nest with two eggs on March 15 (Vernon Kleen).
- GREEN HERON--51 nests found in several colonies in Worcester Co. (David Bridge et al.)
- LITTLE BLUE HERON--120 young banded in three trips to Worcester Co. and 52 young banded in three trips to St. Mary's Co. (DB et al.)
- CATTLE EGRET--113 young banded in Worcester Co. (DB et al.)
- COMMON EGRET--167 young banded in Worcester Co. and 49 young banded in St. Mary's Co. (DB et al.)
- SNOWY EGRET--First nest record for Western Shore section on June 20, one nest with very small young; 307 young banded in Worcester Co. (DB et al.)
- LOUISIANA HERON--116 young banded in Worcester Co. (DB et al.)
- BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON--36 young banded in St. Mary's Co. and 54 young banded in Worcester Co. (DB et al.)
- LEAST BITTERN--Four eggs on June 28, four young banded on July 18 at PWRC (DB).
- GLOSSY IBIS--41 young banded in Worcester Co. (DB et al.)
- MALLARD--5 nests, April 23, destroyed, in Kent Co. (Mrs. Mendinhal)
- BLACK DUCK--Nest with 7 eggs in Worcester Co. on June 11 (DB et al.).
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL--An empty nest found in Dorchester Co. (DB)
- WOOD DUCK--Three broods seen on June 12, 24, 29. (Walter Booth, AJ and RB Fletcher)
- BROAD-WINGED HAWK--Young birds observed on July 8 at Rock Run Sanctuary, Harford Co. (CD Hackman)
- MARSH HAWK--Nest with four eggs at Deal Is. in Somerset Co. on June 13. (Brooke Meanley)
- OSPREY--20 nests in Colton Point area of St. Mary's Co., four with one young each, the others empty. (DB and M Riedel)
- HALD EAGLE--One apparently unsuccessful nest at Rock Run Sanctuary. (CDH)
- BOBWHITE--7 eggs in Caroling Co. nest on June 19 (Elsie Bilbrough); 12 eggs in Frederick Co. nest on August 11 (SW. Edwards).
- KING RAIL--Two broods, Dorchester Co. (BM), Prince George's Co. (BM, DB)
- CLAPPER RAIL--One recently destroyed nest in Worcester Co. (DB et al.)
- VIRGINIA RAIL-- Scolding female and empty nest in Dorchester Co. (DB, BM)
- AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER--One large young banded in Worcester Co. on June 11. (DB et al.)

	A	B	C	C	D	F	G	H	H	K	M	P	Q	S	S	T	W	W	T
	n	a	a	e	o	r	a	a	o	e	o	r	u	t	o	a	a	o	o
	n	l	r	c	r	e	r	r	w	n	n	i	e	m	m	l	s	r	t
Traill's Flycatcher												1							1
Eastern Wood Pewee			3				3		1										7
Horned Lark								2											2
Tree Swallow			2		2														4
Bank Swallow	225	200																	425
Rough-wing Swallow			1							1	1								3
Barn Swallow			7						23	1	20			40					91
Cliff Swallow										1									1
Purple Martin									3	*				*					*
Blue Jay		3	1				1			3	3	1							12
Common Crow		-2								1				1					4
Fish Crow																	1	1	1
Car. Chickadee		3	2					2		1									8
Tufted Titmouse								2		1									3
Wt.-br. Nuthatch	1																		1
House Wren	19	6	3		1		1		2	2	3	1							38
Carolina Wren														1					1
Long-bill M. Wren														6					6
Mockingbird		3	4					2	1	1	1	1		2					15
Catbird		2	5					3	2		2	2							16
Brown Thrasher		3	8				1	3	2	4	1	5		1					28
Robin		20	15			7	12	4	4	1	4	5	1	1					74
Wood Thrush		3	2				3	2				4							14
Veery							1												1
Eastern Bluebird			2			1				1									4
B-g. Gnatcatcher	1		1																2
Cedar Waxwing	1						1												2
Starling			5		3				3		1	1		2					15
White-eyed Vireo	1																		1
Solitary Vireo							2												2
Red-eyed Vireo	3	1					6	2		1									13
Proth. Warbler		1						2									1		4
Cerulean Warbler					1														1
Chestnut-sided W.							1												1
Prairie Warbler		1																	1
Ovenbird		1					1												2
La. Waterthrush	1																		1
Yellowthroat	1																		1
Amer. Redstart								2											2
House Sparrow		3	1						4		5			1					14
Redwing Blackbird		8								1	2	15		20					46
Orchard Oriole		2						1	1	2	1								7
Baltimore Oriole	1	3					1	1	1		3								10
Boat-t. Grackle																	81		81
Common Grackle	4	4			62		3			2			2						77
Br.-headed Cowbird	1	2				2	1	2											8
Summer Tanager		1												1					2
Cardinal	3	6						4	1	1		2	2	1					20
Blue Grosbeak														1					1
Indigo Bunting	1	1						2											4
Rufous-s. Towhee	2				1		1		1										5
Chipping Sparrow	4	9	1					3	1			1	1						20
Field Sparrow	2	1							1										4
Song Sparrow	1	1	1						1		2								6

- KILLDEER--Marvin Hewitt found four eggs in a Caroline Co. nest on May 22.
- UPLAND PLOVER--One non-flying young with adult in Montgomery Co. on June 24. (WB)
- WILLET--June 10 in Worcester Co. 3 small young; and four eggs. (DB et al.)
- HERRING GULL--8 nests with eggs, most did not hatch, only six young banded. (DB et al.)
- COMMON TERN--180 nests in Worcester Co., island under Ocean City bridge deserted. (DB et al.)
- LEAST TERN--Colony at Kent Narrows, four young banded and 2 nests with eggs on August 1. (DB, JS. Webb)
- BLACK SKIMMER--88 nests in Worcester Co., 43 young banded. (DB et al.)
- MOURNING DOVE--Two eggs on April 5 in St. Mary's Co. (VK); two young in Garrett Co. on May 22. (Melvin Garland)
- YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO--2 nests with eggs (four and two) on June 17, two with young on June 24 and August 7.
- BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO--Nest reported near Cylburn in Baltimore City, later destroyed. (Edw. J. Rykiel, Jr.)
- BARN OWL--Four eggs in observation tower at Blackwater Refuge on March 18, MOS Trip. (CDH, Pan Minke et al.)
- SCREECH OWL--One fully grown young in Roland Park, Baltimore, on May 21. (Robbin Hudson)
- GREAT HORNED OWL--Bird on nest on March 18 in Talbot Co. (CDH, PM, Gladys Cole)
- BARRED OWL--C. D. Hackman found a nest near the edge of a wood lot and peach orchard on March 24 in Baltimore Co.
- CHUCK--WILL'S--WIDOW--Two eggs on ground on May 13 at Operation Recovery Station north of Ocean City, Worcester Co. (Betsy Schaffer)
- CHIMNEY SWIFT--In Baltimore Co., Chimney Swifts feeding young on June 28. (Elizabeth Fisher)
- RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD--Two young in a nest on June 26 in Caroline Co. (MH)
- BELTED KINGFISHER--Young seen out of nest, Montgomery Co., on June 24. (WB)
- YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER--One nest with young in live tulip tree in Baltimore Co. (Ann Taylor)
- RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER--Nest with young on July 16 at Rock Run Sanctuary. (CDH); parent feeding young at suet feeder in June, Caroline Co. (Alicia Knotts)
- RED-HEADED WOODPECKER--Dr. Taylor observed a nest 30 feet up in white oak tree in Baltimore Co.; another nest was seen in Baltimore City near Cylburn. (EJR)
- HAIRY WOODPECKER--Nest with young on June 10 in Garrett Co. (PM)
- DOWNY WOODPECKER--One fledgling begging from female on June 25 at Rock Run Sanctuary. (CDH)
- EASTERN KINGBIRD--Nest, parents feeding 3 young on July 9. (Louise Carswell)
- GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER--Nest with 3 young in mailbox on June 16, Caroline Co. (MH); 4 young in nest in St. Mary's Co. on July 6. (VK)
- EASTERN PHOEBE--8 nests with eggs from May 6 to July 2, 7 nests with young from May 30 to July 18.
- ACADIAN FLYCATCHER--Female on nest on June 4 in Harford Co. (Rosemary Thomas)
- TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER--First record for Prince George's County. "... B. Newman found 2 nests, one near Bladensburg, Prince George's County, Md., on June 26, the other in D.C. on June 29, D. Bridge banded both adults and two young at the latter nest." Audubon Field Notes 15(5): 457.

- WOOD PEWEE--One nest with young on July 5; adult feeding 2 young out of another nest on July 26, Caroline Co., (R.B. Fletcher)
- HORNED LARK--Adult feeding young on April 30; in Harford Co., adult feeding young on July 9. (RT)
- TREE SWALLOW--Nest with 5 young, June 4; second brood--5 eggs on June 25, 4 young on July 8, in Caroline Co. (RBF)
- BANK SWALLOW--In Baltimore Co. about 200 nest holes were seen in the side of a clay bank on May 6 (CDH); in Anne Arundel Co., 225 nests and some fledglings were seen on May 28. (AT)
- ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW--Montgomery Co., young in nest on June 13 (WB).
- BARN SWALLOW--4 nests with eggs from May 14 to June 14, 6 nests with young from May 20 to July 26.
- CLIFF SWALLOW--Brighton Dam, Montgomery Co., young in nest on July 24. (WB)
- PURPLE MARTIN--3 nests in Martin box, Howard Co. (Dr. Burns)
- BLUE JAY-- Prince George's Co. May 16--6 eggs, May 20--5 young, 1 infertile egg, June 7--nest appeared empty. (Mrs. E.C. Robbins)
- COMMON CROW--Nest with young in Montgomery Co. on July 1. (WB)
- FISH CROW--In Worcester Co. three young banded on June 11, still in nest on June 25. (DB et al.)
- CAROLINA CHICKADEE--2 nests with eggs, May 20 and 31, 3 nests with young from June 4 to July 9.
- TUFTED TITMOUSE--Rock Run Sanctuary, 5 fledglings observed begging from parents on July 16. (ODH)
- WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH--Baltimore City, adults excavating hole on May 26 (BS)
- HOUSE WREN--Prince George's Co. nest with 6 eggs on May 30, 6 young on June 6, 5 fully-feathered young on June 7, nest empty on June 22. (ECR)
- CAROLINA WREN--One nest with 4 young just hatched on August 8, St. Mary's Co. (VK)
- LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN--6 nests in Colton Point area, one with eggs on June 16 and one with young, others were jummy nests.
- MOCKINGBIRD--Egg dates of 6 nests from May 7 to July 8, 9 nests with young from May 14 to July 21.
- CATBIRD--4 nests with eggs from May 21 to June 17, young in 8 nests from May 24 to July 27.
- BROWN THRASHER--Egg dates of 12 nests from May 3 to July 10, young in 14 nests from May 19 to July 31.
- ROBIN--19 nests with eggs from April 30 to June 28, young in 29 nests from May 12 to July 4.
- WOOD THRUSH--Louis, Jr. and Mrs. Irene Campagna followed a nest in Prince George's Co. Nest found on May 23, empty; May 24--one egg, May 25--2 eggs, May 26--3 eggs, May 27--4 eggs; all four eggs hatched on June 3; birds left the nest on June 14.
- VEERY--Two eggs in Garrett Co. nest on June 10. (Chandler S. Robbins)
- EASTERN BLUEBIRD--Elsie Bilbrough reports adults arrived April 21, building April 24, eggs May 3; four young left nest on May 31.
- BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER--Adult feeding large young in Cecil Co. on July 19. (BS)
- CEDAR WAXWING--Building on May 10 in Garrett Co. (J.E. Workmeister)
- Jean Worthley reported one nest with 3 large young on September 28 in Baltimore Co.
- STARLING--5 eggs in Caroline Co. nest on June 16. (Bob Pepper)
- WHITE-EYED VIREO--One nest with young in Baltimore Co. on June 23. (Mrs.

- J.W. Rowe, Mrs. O.J. Theobald, Mrs. R. Thompson)
SOLITARY VIREO--A nest with 3 eggs and one Cowbird egg found by S.B. Robbins in Garrett Co.
RED-EYED VIREO-- One nest in Baltimore Co. was empty on June 10; it contained 4 eggs on June 16 and 4 eggs and one Cowbird egg on June 20; nest was empty on June 27. (Burton Alexander and Bruce Dwyer)
PROTHONOTARY WARBLER--S.W. Edwards reported one nest in Washington Co. with 3 newly hatched young and one egg on May 27; the young were banded on June 3.
CERULEAN WARBLER--A young bird was seen with an adult male on June 17 on Catoctin Mt., Frederick Co. (WB)
CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER--One nest with four eggs and one Cowbird egg on June 11 in Garrett Co. (MG)
PRAIRIE WARBLER--2 eggs on July 5, 2 young July 19, left nest July 25, Caroline Co. (M. Butenschoen)
OVENBIRD--Ivan Wilard found an incubating bird on a nest in Garrett Co. on June 15.
LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH--A bird carrying food was seen on June 9 by Mrs. J.W. Rowe et al. in Baltimore Co.
YELLOWTHROAT--Elizabeth Fisher reported the only nest containing 4 eggs on June 28, Baltimore Co.
AMERICAN REDSTART--Two groups of young seen with adults on July 8 at Rock Run Sanctuary. (CDH)
HOUSE SPARROW-- Four young on June 14 at Camp Woodbine, Howard Co. (P. Jones)
REDWINGED BLACKBIRD--J.S. Webb continued his study of a small colony in Prince George's Co.--egg dates May 16 to July 16, young dates May 21 to July 16. 23 eggs were laid in nine nests, 17 young were banded.
ORCHARD ORIOLE--Seven different observers reported young on June 4, 10, 14, 17, 19, 22, and 24.
BALTIMORE ORIOLE--Young reported on May 29, June 4, 17, 18, 20, 24, and July 22.
BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE--81 nests found, 52 young banded in Worcester Co. (DB et al.)
COMMON GRACKLE--Burton Alexander reported nest-building on March 15 and 2 birds old enough to fly on May 26 in Baltimore City.
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD--Hosts this year were two Red-eyed Vireos and one each Eastern Phoebe, Brown Thrasher, Solitary Vireo, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Chipping Sparrow, and Song Sparrow.
SUMMER TANAGER--3 small young on July 12, banded on July 18 in St. Mary's Co. (VK)
CARDINAL--Egg dates for 8 nests, April 30 to August 6. Mean height of 9 nests was 6.0 feet. Mean height for 1960 and 1961 was 5.5 and 5.3 respectively.
BLUE GROSBEAK--Flying young in St. Mary's Co. on August 9. (VK)
INDIGO BUNTING--All four nests with eggs--dates May 26 and 29, June 2, and July 2; 2 nests with 4 eggs, 2 with 3 eggs.
RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE--3 nests with eggs May 28, June 17, and July 19.
CHIPPING SPARROW--Eggs May 4 to June 18; young May 16 to September 6 in Caroline Co. (RBF)
FIELD SPARROW--3 eggs in Howard Co. nest on June 16 reported by Edw. Rykiel.
SONG SPARROW--4 different nests, June 8 with 4 eggs, June 28 with 5 eggs, July 11 with 5 eggs, young on May 29.

PELAGIC MIGRANTS AT OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND

Samuel H. Dyke

Intermittent rain and a steady southeasterly wind at Ocean City Inlet on the morning of June 30, 1962, confirmed the weather forecast--an oceanic storm, which passed Cape Hatteras the night before, was moving northeastward along the Maryland coast. Although rough seas made observation difficult, it was soon evident that Wilson's Petrels, singly and in groups of two to three birds, were moving north just offshore from the inlet. An estimate of 20 birds was made for the morning, but this was probably very conservative in light of the next day's experience. A few shearwaters seen far out over the ocean were not identified, but a lone bird that flew close by the jetties was definitely a Cory's Shearwater.

By the morning of July 1, the storm had moved farther out to sea, and the ocean became progressively calmer as the winds shifted from northeast to north, and finally to northwest in the afternoon as the sky cleared. The flight of petrels continued throughout the day, despite the changes in wind direction. As on the previous day, most of the birds were first seen coming north about 200 yards offshore from Assateague Island. Approaching the south jetty, they would swing wide around the mouth of the inlet and then continue north along the coastline. A few petrels would circle about off the mouth of the inlet, apparently feeding, but most of them continued steadily northward. Others, also flying to the north, could be seen farther out over the ocean. By taking 5-minute counts periodically during the day, I estimated that an average of 50 Wilson's Petrels per hour passed the inlet between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., for a total of 750 birds. As darkness fell that evening over a calm and windless ocean, the petrels were still passing by the inlet.

The morning of July 2 was stormy again with a rough ocean and a light easterly wind. Between 7 and 8 a.m. I counted 20 Wilson's Petrels following the same flight path as those of the previous two days.

This storm, passing close to Cape Hatteras and then turning to the northeast, may have trapped large numbers of these petrels off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. At that latitude the Atlantic Ocean extends about 40 miles westward from a line drawn from Ocean City to Cape Hatteras. Sea birds driven into this area of ocean, with land to the west and the storm on the east, could escape only by going to the north or south. The fact that these petrels continued to fly in a northeasterly direction with the storm, rather than to the southeast and away from it, may indicate that a northbound flight was in progress.

Other migrants observed flying northward during this period were a Black Tern on June 30, two Whimbrels on July 1, and a pair of adult Common Loons on July 2. A dark phase jaeger, almost certainly a Pomarine, was noted on July 1.



APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1962

Chandler S. Robbins

Weatherwise, the spring season in Maryland was quite routine. There was a slight excess in average temperature in May, coupled with a rainfall deficiency of 25 to 50 per cent during that month. The songbird migration was considered better than usual by those observers who were afield regularly throughout the spring.

The Cattle Egret evoked more comment from both seasoned birders and the public than did any other species. It will be interesting to see whether the tremendous increase in spring records north of its breeding range in 1962 is part of a continuing logarithmic increase in the abundance of the species in the New World, or whether the serious Florida drought or some strange combination of weather conditions caused abnormal northward dispersal this year.

Migration Tables. From the several thousand migration dates submitted, we have selected the earliest and latest for the more commonly reported migrant species and are listing these by counties. Only those counties with the largest numbers of reports are included. By presenting these data in tabular form, the more routine information can be placed on record in a minimum amount of space. The more outstanding records are commented upon separately, together with the names of localities and observers and the number of individuals seen. A "0" indicates that no report of the species was received from the county in question. A dash shows that the species was recorded during the spring migration period, but not on a significant arrival or departure date. Since all published dates are used in deriving the median arrival and departure dates for the year, a species seen in a certain county only in the closing days of its migration period is included only in the departure table for that county; in the arrival table, its presence is indicated by a dash instead of a date.

The publishing of spring departure dates for species such as White-breasted Nuthatches, Blue Jays, Black-and-white Warblers, and American Redstarts, which nest commonly in Maryland, always draws some comment from observers. The departure dates used for such species either come from areas such as city parks or the barrier beach where the species do not breed, or they refer to birds actually seen migrating on the dates reported, or birds known to have been transients at banding stations. The reason for including such birds in the migration tables is to add to the

very scant amount of published migration data for the latter part of the migration period of these species.

The median dates are included for only those species with dates from five or more counties. These medians give some idea of the variability in migration dates from year to year. Note, for instance, how late the Rough-winged Swallows arrived in 1962 as compared with the previous four years. Many species vary only a day or two from year to year. Usually it is the species that arrive in early May that remain fairly constant from year to year, whereas those that come earlier in the spring are more susceptible to weather conditions and arrive on later dates in cold seasons.

The median dates reflect observer activity as well as bird migration, so one cannot make direct comparisons between counties such as Anne Arundel or Prince Georges, which have many resident observers, and counties such as Calvert or St. Marys, which have few resident reporters, augmented by irregular weekend visitors. Over a period of years, however, the dates listed in these tables can be used to demonstrate not only the normal year-to-year variation in arrival and departure dates for certain counties, but they can be used also to compute average dates for various parts of the State, and these averages in turn will show the progress of migration across the State--each species having its own geographical and chronological pattern. As an example, note that the Black-and-white Warbler arrives on the Lower Eastern Shore two weeks or more before it reaches western Maryland, whereas the Magnolia Warbler reaches all parts of Maryland at about the same time.

Credit for dates in the tables goes to more than 100 contributors. Rather than list each by name, we must compromise by inserting name tags after the more important records, and listing in the present paragraph only those persons whose dates appear five or more times in the tables. Observers who supplied May 5 dates were listed after the State-wide Bird Count in the June issue. Allegany County records were submitted by Anderson J. Martin, Pan Minke, Franklin McCamey; Frederick County--John W. Richards, Sterling W. Edwards; Baltimore City and County--Douglas Hackman, Erana Lubbert, Charles Buchanan; Harford--Douglas Hackman, Mel Garland; Howard--Dorothy Rauth, Rosamond Munro, Vernon Kleen; Montgomery--John H. Fales, Lucille V. Smith, John S. Weske, Margaret Riedel, Nancy Rose, Miriam Theobald; Prince Georges--Vernon Kleen, David Bridge, Ted Stiles, Chandler S. Robbins, John H. Fales; Anne Arundel--Elise Tappan, Vera Henderson, Prof. and Mrs. David Howard, Harold and Hal Wierenga; Calvert--John H. Fales; St. Marys--Vernon Kleen, James Banagan; Kent--Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mendinhal, Daniel D. Gibson, Thomas S. Carswell, Geryl Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. McSorley, Mrs. Brian Kane; Caroline--Marvin W. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jerome Fletcher, Alicia Knotts; Talbot--Jan Reese, Richard L. Kleen, Erana Lubbert; Lower Eastern Shore (Worcester and Wicomico Counties)--Samuel H. Dyke, Douglas Hackman, Mel Garland, Betsy Schaffer, Pan Minke.

Loons, Cormorants. Douglas Hackman counted 54 Common Loons flying up the Susquehanna River valley over Rock Run Sanctuary on Apr. 22--a new high count for the Sanctuary. Since the occurrence of Double-crested

Table 1. Maryland Spring Arrival Dates, 1962

Species	Median					Alle	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	StMa	Kent	Caro	Talb	LES*
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962														
Green Heron	4/20	--	4/14	4/25	4/22	--	--	4/29	4/22	4/20	5/ 1	4/22	4/ 5	5/ 5	4/ 5	4/26	5/ 5	4/14	4/29
Cattle Egret	--	--	--	--	5/ 1	0	5/ 3	5/ 5	0	0	4/12	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/26	5/ 5	4/28	0	5/ 1	4/25
Broad-winged Hawk	--	--	4/29	4/26	4/22	--	--	4/28	4/21	4/22	4/29	4/20	4/22	0	0	0	0	5/ 5	4/24
Spotted Sandpiper	4/26	4/29	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/30	4/14	4/18	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/30	--	4/18	4/23	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/29	5/ 3	5/ 5	4/29
Solitary Sandpiper	--	--	5/ 1	5/ 6	5/ 2	--	5/ 5	--	--	4/23	--	4/27	4/22	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/29	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/27
Greater Yellowlegs	--	--	4/27	--	4/18	0	4/18	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/11	4/ 7	0	5/ 5	4/28	3/29	4/ 3	3/27
Lesser Yellowlegs	--	--	--	--	5/ 2	0	5/ 5	0	0	5/ 5	0	5/ 5	4/ 8	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/22	4/16	4/28	3/27
Laughing Gull	--	--	--	--	4/11	0	4/18	0	0	4/11	0	4/11	3/26	4/21	--	--	4/21	4/ 8	4/ 8
Bonaparte's Gull	--	--	4/13	--	4/17	0	0	4/28	0	0	0	4/17	--	0	5/ 5	0	0	3/27	4/18
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/28	5/ 6	5/ 2	--	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/30	5/ 6	4/29	5/ 2	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/23	5/ 2	4/29	4/27
Black-billed Cuckoo	5/ 4	5/ 6	5/ 2	5/ 6	5/ 5	--	0	0	0	--	5/17	5/ 5	0	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/15	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/29
Chuck-will's-widow	--	--	--	4/26	4/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/30	4/21	4/25	0	5/ 5	4/29	4/28
Whip-poor-will	4/23	4/18	4/22	4/23	4/25	4/15	--	5/ 5	3/30	4/25	4/30	4/22	4/23	4/25	4/19	0	4/25	5/ 5	4/25
Common Nighthawk	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 8	5/ 8	5/13	--	5/ 4	5/ 9	5/ 6	5/ 9	0	5/21	5/19	0	0	5/ 5	4/30	5/ 1
Chimney Swift	4/10	4/10	4/16	4/20	4/20	4/28	4/19	5/ 2	4/21	4/20	4/16	4/16	4/21	5/ 5	4/15	--	4/20	4/15	4/24
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	4/30	5/ 2	4/26	4/28	5/ 2	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	4/27	5/12	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/30	4/27	5/ 2	5/ 4	4/28	5/17	4/27
Eastern Kingbird	4/24	4/24	4/23	4/25	5/27	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/29	4/27	4/28	4/24	4/26	4/23	5/ 5	5/ 2	4/22	4/29	4/19	4/27
Gt. Crested Flycatcher	4/30	5/ 2	4/27	4/26	5/ 2	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 9	4/28	5/ 4	4/29	4/27	5/ 7	4/29	5/ 7	--	5/ 2	4/29	4/30
Acadian Flycatcher	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	5/16	--	5/ 5	5/12	5/ 6	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	5/ 4	4/29	5/ 5
Eastern Wood Pewee	5/ 3	5/ 2	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	5/16	4/24	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	5/23	4/29	5/ 5	5/ 5
Bank Swallow	--	--	--	--	4/27	0	0	5/ 5	4/21	0	0	4/15	4/27	4/22	0	5/ 5	0	5/ 5	--
Rough-winged Swallow	4/13	4/14	5/10	4/ 8	4/20	4/22	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	4/ 8	4/ 3	4/ 4	5/ 5	--	--	3/30	4/20	4/10
Blue Jay	--	--	--	4/25	4/27	--	--	--	4/21	5/ 5	4/27	4/26	4/26	4/28	--	--	0	5/ 5	--
House Wren	4/22	4/16	4/16	4/24	4/26	4/23	4/26	4/25	4/28	4/27	4/24	4/21	4/28	4/26	--	4/27	4/26	5/ 5	4/22
Catbird	4/29	4/24	4/25	4/27	4/27	4/28	4/27	4/25	4/27	5/ 5	4/27	4/26	4/27	4/28	5/ 1	--	4/26	4/20	4/28
Wood Thrush	4/26	4/26	4/23	4/25	4/26	4/28	4/20	4/27	4/26	4/29	5/ 3	4/25	4/20	4/26	5/ 1	4/30	4/25	4/29	4/22
Swainson's Thrush	5/ 7	5/ 4	5/ 1	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/10	4/28	5/ 5	4/29	5/ 1	4/26	5/ 5	0	--	5/21	5/ 3	0
Veery	5/ 8	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 2	--	5/ 5	5/ 1	4/29	5/ 1	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 5	5/ 1	4/30	5/11	5/ 5	0
Golden-crowned Kinglet	--	--	--	4/ 8	4/12	--	--	4/11	4/22	4/14	4/15	4/ 2	--	5/ 5	--	--	4/ 7	3/29	--
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4/16	4/ 7	4/12	4/15	4/14	--	--	4/11	4/14	4/14	3/25	4/13	4/19	4/22	--	4/16	--	4/15	4/19
Water Pipit	--	--	--	--	3/10	0	--	3/27	0	3/ 9	0	3/ 9	0	0	0	0	0	3/11	--
White-eyed Vireo	4/26	4/26	5/ 4	4/24	4/26	0	5/ 5	4/28	4/26	4/25	4/28	4/26	4/26	4/26	5/ 5	--	4/22	4/22	4/21
Yellow-throated Vireo	5/ 1	5/ 1	4/28	4/28	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/30	4/28	4/25	4/25	4/28	5/ 5	--	5/ 4	5/ 5	4/27
Solitary Vireo	--	5/ 2	--	4/27	5/ 5	--	0	5/ 9	4/24	5/ 5	0	4/26	5/ 5	0	0	0	0	0	--
Red-eyed Vireo	4/29	4/26	4/27	4/28	4/29	5/ 5	4/27	4/28	5/ 6	5/ 5	4/29	4/26	4/28	4/29	5/ 5	5/ 8	4/25	4/29	4/26
Black-and-white Warbler	4/20	4/18	4/14	4/26	4/26	--	4/27	4/28	4/23	4/25	4/24	4/23	4/20	4/29	5/ 5	--	4/19	5/ 5	4/ 6

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1962 (cont.)

Species	Median					Alle	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	StMa	Kent	Caro	Talb	LEG*
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962														
Prothonotary Warbler	4/26	--	5/ 1	4/29	4/28	0	5/ 5	0	4/26	0	4/29	4/27	5/ 5	0	--	0	4/23	5/ 5	4/15
Worm-eating Warbler	5/ 3	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 5	0	0	5/23	5/13	5/ 5	0	--	--	4/29	0	0	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/27
Blue-winged Warbler	4/30	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	0	4/28	5/ 5	0	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 5	5/ 2
Parula Warbler	4/25	4/18	4/20	4/25	4/28	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/ 5	4/28	4/21	4/18	4/22	4/22	5/12	--	4/28	4/29	4/15
Yellow Warbler	4/24	4/26	4/24	4/29	4/29	4/28	5/ 2	4/27	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/25	4/27	4/26	4/29	5/ 5	--	4/30	5/ 9	4/26
Magnolia Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 4	5/11	5/ 7	5/ 5	0	0	5/ 5	0	5/ 3	5/ 6	5/ 1	5/ 5	0	0	0	5/ 5	5/ 5	--
Cape May Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/ 7	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	--	0	5/ 6	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 4	0	0	0	5/ 5	5/ 6	5/ 5
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 2	0	5/ 1	4/29	5/ 1	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	0	5/ 4	5/ 5	--
Myrtle Warbler	4/16	--	4/23	3/20	4/14	--	3/21	4/11	--	4/14	3/25	4/15	4/26	4/28	--	--	--	4/29	--
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 2	--	5/ 6	4/30	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/25	4/19	4/30	4/29	4/26	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	0	--	4/22	--
Cerulean Warbler	5/ 3	--	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 2	5/ 5	0	5/10	4/24	5/ 5	4/29	5/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 2
Blackburnian Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 2	--	5/ 6	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	4/25	--	5/ 5	5/ 1	5/ 1	5/ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-throated Warbler	--	--	--	--	4/15	0	0	0	5/ 5	0	0	4/29	3/31	4/22	3/31	0	3/17	4/15	4/15
Chestnut-sided Warbler	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	5/ 7	--	5/ 5	--	5/ 1	4/28	5/ 5	0	0	5/ 4	0	5/ 7
Blackpoll Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/ 8	5/ 5	--	--	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/29	4/30	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/21	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 7
Prairie Warbler	4/26	4/25	4/23	4/25	4/26	--	--	4/28	--	4/26	4/27	4/23	4/28	4/26	5/12	--	4/26	5/ 4	4/23
Ovenbird	5/ 1	4/26	4/25	5/ 3	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/28	5/ 6	4/29	4/29	4/23	4/28	4/28	5/ 5	0	4/26	4/20	4/15
Northern Waterthrush	5/ 4	5/ 2	4/29	4/26	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 6	4/28	0	4/30	5/ 5	5/ 1	5/ 5	0	0	0	5/ 5	5/ 5	--
Kentucky Warbler	5/ 2	4/30	5/ 7	5/ 4	5/ 1	0	5/ 5	5/16	5/ 6	5/ 5	4/29	4/28	5/ 3	4/29	5/ 5	--	4/29	4/29	4/27
Yellowthroat	4/20	4/15	4/17	4/24	4/28	5/ 5	4/27	4/28	4/27	5/ 1	5/ 9	4/27	4/25	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 8	4/23	4/14	4/22
Yellow-breasted Chat	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/30	4/30	5/ 4	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/28	4/27	5/ 3	5/ 5	4/29	5/ 1	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 8	5/ 4	4/29	5/ 3
Hooded Warbler	4/30	4/29	4/28	5/ 4	4/26	--	5/ 5	4/27	--	5/ 5	--	4/26	4/26	4/26	5/ 5	0	0	0	4/26
Canada Warbler	5/ 8	5/ 2	5/10	5/ 7	5/ 8	--	0	5/ 8	0	5/14	5/10	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	0	5/16	0	0
American Redstart	4/28	4/26	4/30	4/30	4/29	5/ 5	5/ 4	4/28	4/27	5/ 5	4/29	4/25	4/27	4/28	5/ 5	--	5/16	5/ 5	4/21
Bobolink	5/ 8	5/ 9	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	0	4/30	0	00	4/28	5/19	0	0	5/14	4/30	--
Orchard Oriole	4/30	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/26	5/ 4	0	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	5/ 5	4/24	5/ 7	4/29	5/ 5	5/ 2	--	4/27	4/25	5/ 3
Baltimore Oriole	5/ 3	4/29	4/30	4/28	5/ 1	5/ 5	5/ 1	5/ 1	4/28	5/ 5	4/27	5/ 4	4/11	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	4/29	4/25	4/30
Scarlet Tanager	4/30	4/27	4/26	4/26	4/30	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/ 6	5/ 2	4/29	4/26	4/28	4/29	5/12	--	4/30	4/29	4/26
Summer Tanager	5/ 3	5/ 2	5/ 4	5/ 6	5/ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	5/ 1	5/ 5	5/ 3
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/30	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 1	5/ 1	4/28	5/ 5	0	5/ 1	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 4
Blue Grosbeak	4/27	5/ 2	--	4/30	5/ 2	0	0	0	0	5/ 5	--	4/26	5/ 5	0	5/ 5	4/27	4/25	4/29	5/ 5
Indigo Bunting	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/30	4/30	5/ 1	4/27	5/ 5	4/29	5/ 6	5/ 3	4/27	4/27	5/ 1	5/ 5	5/ 7	--	4/29	5/ 1	5/ 1
Vesper Sparrow	4/14	--	3/29	3/30	4/25	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 6	--	4/14	3/30	4/25	4/19	0	0	0	--	--	--
Grasshopper Sparrow	5/ 3	--	4/22	4/30	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/28	5/ 6	4/25	--	4/27	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	--	4/28	4/27
White-crowned Sparrow	5/ 4	5/ 2	5/12	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	--	5/15	3/31	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	5/10	0	0	4/29	--	0	0

*Lower Eastern Shore (Worcester & Wicomico Counties)

September 1962

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

75

Cormorants in tidewater areas is quite routine at this season, we shall mention only an interior record of a flock of 15 seen flying south over the Worthington Valley in western Baltimore County on Apr. 28 (Jean Worthley).

Cattle Egret. The unprecedented invasion of Cattle Egrets throughout the Coastal Plain of Maryland during this period deserves full documentation. Not only was this species identified in several new counties, but the number of individuals seen was more than ten times as great as the cumulative total of all previous inland records for Maryland. This veritable explosion of Cattle Egrets into areas north and west of its breeding grounds was not peculiar to Maryland, but was traced as far north as New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada by Aaron M. Bagg in the August issue of Audubon Field Notes. Strangely enough, the first Maryland flock (7 birds) was sighted on the Piedmont at Wheaton in Montgomery County on Apr. 12 (reported by Mrs. Scheuch, identified by David Bridge and Margaret Riedel). The next sighting in Maryland was on April 19, when John C. Fields found 2 at Crisfield. Fred Schmid found 5 at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center on Apr. 25. At dawn on Apr. 25, Dan Gibson saw a flock of 10 flying north-northwest over the Elliott Island marshes, and three days later he found a flock of 11 at McLeans Corners near Remington Farms in Kent County. On Apr. 29, Douglas Hackman discovered a large aggregation at Nottingham Village near White Marsh; his highest count here was 62 individuals on May 16. On May 1, 13 appeared at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville (John Fales), and on the next day there were reports of 9 in Talbot County (Jan Reese), 12 at Sandy Point (Harold and Hal Wierenga), 11 at Gibson Island identified by Elise Tappan and seen by "everyone on the Island," and 35 at Havre de Grace (Harold Wierenga). The Gibson Island flock rapidly dispersed, as only 19 remained on the 3rd, 1 on the 4th, and none on the 5th. Way out in the Frederick Valley, Dr. and Mrs. John Richards saw a single Cattle Egret near Emmitsburg on May 3. The State-wide Bird Count on May 5 documents distribution

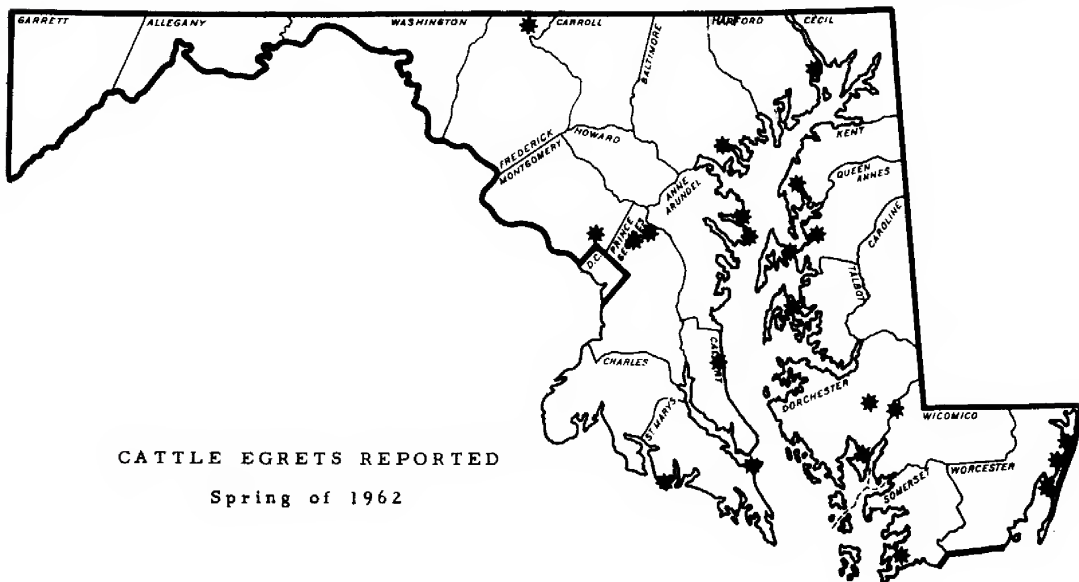


Table 2. Spring Departure Dates, 1962

Species	Median													
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Balt	Harf	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	Caro	Talb	IRB*
Whistling Swan	4/12	--	--	4/14	--	0	4/23	0	4/15	5/ 5	--	--	5/20	--
Canada Goose	4/27	4/ 2	4/30	4/29	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/27	--	--	5/ 5	--	4/22	5/20	5/12
Common Snipe	--	5/ 2	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	5/13	0	5/ 5	4/29	5/13
Greater Yellowlegs	--	--	--	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	0	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/21	0	5/ 5	5/18	6/ 2
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	--	--	4/17	--	--	--	5/ 5	4/10	--	5/ 5	--	4/18	--	--
Blue Jay	--	--	--	5/ 8	5/20	--	--	--	5/17	6/ 4	6/ 3	--	5/20	5/12
White-breasted Nuthatch	4/28	--	--	--	4/26	--	4/24	3/26	5/19	5/ 5	--	4/29	4/20	--
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5/11	--	--	--	5/ 5	5/ 2	0	--	5/ 7	5/ 5	5/26	4/22	4/24	5/13
Brown Creeper	--	4/28	4/13	5/ 1	4/22	4/18	3/15	4/15	4/25	5/ 5	--	4/29	--	--
Hermit Thrush	4/21	--	4/27	4/24	4/26	5/ 5	4/29	--	--	5/ 5	4/22	4/18	--	4/17
Swainson's Thrush	--	--	5/25	5/22	5/24	5/24	--	5/ 4	5/30	5/26	5/19	5/25	--	5/12
Gray-cheeked Thrush	--	--	--	5/23	--	0	0	0	5/31	5/21	0	5/24	--	6/ 2
Veery	5/16	--	5/18	5/18	5/20	--	--	5/21	5/25	5/23	5/19	5/11	--	5/11
Golden-crowned Kinglet	--	--	4/10	4/14	4/15	4/25	4/23	4/15	4/15	5/ 1	--	4/ 8	4/15	--
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5/10	5/ 2	4/27	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/21	5/ 5	4/15	5/ 7	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/15	5/12	--
Cedar Waxwing	--	--	--	--	5/16	5/16	--	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/15	5/15	5/19	4/29	--
Black-and-white Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5/22	--	5/19	--	5/30	5/13
Magnolia Warbler	5/15	5/14	5/22	5/18	--	6/ 1	0	--	6/14	5/26	0	--	--	5/12
Cape May Warbler	5/11	--	5/ 7	5/ 9	--	5/16	0	5/10	5/15	5/15	0	--	--	--
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	5/11	--	5/16	5/14	5/20	5/22	0	5/11	6/ 1	5/22	5/19	--	--	5/13
Myrtle Warbler	5/14	5/10	5/ 8	5/ 9	5/17	5/19	--	--	5/17	5/20	5/ 6	--	5/ 5	5/17
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/15	5/10	--	5/ 8	--	--	--	--	5/28	5/13	5/ 5	--	--	5/13
Chestnut-sided Warbler	5/11	5/13	--	5/ 9	--	5/16	--	--	5/19	5/ 6	--	5/10	0	--
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	5/22	0	0	5/28	5/22	0	0	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	5/24	5/18	5/30	6/ 3	5/28	6/ 1	5/30	5/28	5/29	6/ 6	5/20	5/19	--	5/20
Northern Waterthrush	5/11	--	5/18	5/16	--	--	0	--	6/ 2	6/ 2	0	--	5/30	--
Canada Warbler	--	--	5/25	5/18	5/19	5/14	0	--	6/ 1	5/26	5/19	5/16	0	0
American Redstart	5/23	--	--	5/23	--	--	--	5/24	--	6/ 1	5/26	--	5/30	--
Bobolink	5/14	5/16	--	--	5/17	5/15	5/30	0	5/14	5/26	5/19	5/14	--	--
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5/12	--	5/ 7	5/ 9	5/15	5/19	5/20	0	5/17	5/15	5/ 6	5/ 9	--	5/11
Evening Grosbeak	5/10	--	5/ 7	4/21	5/ 6	5/14	4/22	4/29	5/19	5/10	5/ 6	5/ 3	5/ 5	5/13
Purple Finch	5/12	5/ 2	5/ 4	5/ 4	5/ 5	5/ 9	4/24	5/ 2	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 5	5/ 5
Savannah Sparrow	--	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	--	5/ 5	5/21	--	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/12
Slate-colored Junco	5/ 9	4/25	4/22	5/ 6	4/30	4/30	5/ 5	4/23	4/30	4/25	--	4/24	5/ 4	--
White-crowned Sparrow	5/13	--	5/17	5/ 7	--	5/19	--	5/11	--	5/10	0	5/ 5	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	5/20	5/ 9	5/16	5/14	5/16	5/16	5/15	5/11	5/25	5/16	5/ 6	5/23	5/ 5	5/16
Fox Sparrow	--	--	--	4/ 6	3/26	3/23	3/24	--	4/18	3/27	--	--	3/11	3/31
Swamp Sparrow	5/10	5/ 2	5/14	5/ 7	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/27	--	5/29	5/13	--	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 5

*Lower Eastern Shore (Worcester, Wicomico, and Dorchester Counties)

on that day as follows: 30 in the Ocean City area, 11 in Talbot County, 5 at Patuxent Naval Air Station, 1 near Coltons Point, and 22 near White Marsh. The next reports came from the following week end, especially Sunday afternoon, May 13, when M.O.S. members made their leisurely way home from the Ocean City convention and noted small flocks along Route 50 in Wicomico, Dorchester, and Queen Annes Counties. Flocks continued to be seen in Talbot County through May 30 (3 by Jan Reese), and on May 26 the first Calvert County bird was seen at Plum Point (John H. Fales). The last flock outside of the daily feeding range of the coastal nesting colony was noted midway between Queenstown and Centreville in Queen Annes County on June 7 (12 birds, Vernon D. Stotts and W. W. Cook, Jr.). By way of summary, the Cattle Egret was reported during the spring of 1962 from 15 of Maryland's 23 counties (all except Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Howard, Carroll, and the three western counties); and including just the single highest count from each county, the conservative total of over 220 birds is obtained.

Other Herons and Ibis. It is anticlimactic to mention 3 Yellow-

crowned Night Herons seen in Talbot County on Apr. 22 (Reese), followed by observations of single birds there as late as May 5; but this species is a rarity in the Chesapeake Bay area. The Glossy Ibis became the 248th species on the Patuxent Research Center's list when Vernon Kleen observed one in flight on May 28. Note that in the June issue Robert Warfield reported one in Montgomery County a few days later.

Waterfowl. Waterfowl departure dates were reported from too few counties to warrant their inclusion in Table 2. The following departure dates came from the Kent County observers: Whistling Swan on Apr. 8, Snow Goose on Apr. 9, Canada Goose on May 7, 9 Gadwalls on Apr. 27, Shoveler on Apr. 17, and Lesser Scaup on Apr. 16. Harold and Hal Wierenga saw a late Common Goldeneye at Sandy Point State Park on May 28. From Gibson Island, the following departure dates for wintering diving ducks were transmitted: Greater Scaup on Apr. 19, Lesser Scaup, Bufflehead, Ruddy Duck and Common Merganser on May 5, and Oldsquaw on Apr. 26 (Elise Tappan). From Talbot County, Jan Reese reported over 10,000 White-winged Scoters on May 5, and single Common Goldeneyes and Oldsquaws as late as May 20; he noted that the Mute Swan is still present and is about to observe its first anniversary as a resident of Talbot County.

Hawks. Bald Eagle reports other than those on the State-wide Bird Count came only Gibson Island (2 birds, not nesting), from Elliott Island (Dr. Fritz Scheider), from Harford County (unsuccessful nesting attempt), and from Talbot County, where single immatures were noted on northward migration on Apr. 8, 15, and 22 (Reese). Other descriptions of the spring hawk migration were equally disappointing. The best flight witnessed was at Rock Run Sanctuary on Apr. 22: 117 Broad-wings, 20 Ospreys, 11 Sharp-shins, and 8 individuals of 4 other species (Hackman, Betsy Schaffer, Ann and Larry Taylor). As many as 42 Ospreys were enumerated in Talbot County on May 20 (Reese). Two late Rough-legged Hawks were studied at Elliott Island on Apr. 25 (Gibson).

Rails, Gallinules. Gibson heard 5 Soras in the Elliott Island marshes at dawn on Apr. 25. Although a few Soras winter there, the number heard indicates the strong likelihood that these were early migrants. A Common Gallinule at Emmitsburg on May 4 was a local rarity (Richards). A Purple Gallinule, a rare straggler from the South, was seen several times in May and June at Patuxent Research Center near Laurel (Bridge, Francis Uhler).

Plovers, Turnstones. A good variety of shorebirds was enjoyed by Chesapeake observers, especially in Talbot, Kent, and Anne Arundel Counties. Reese saw as many as 41 Semipalmated Plovers in Talbot County on May 15 and 63 on the 19th; his highest tally of Black-bellied Plovers was 7 on the 15th and 18th. The 15th also was his best day for Ruddy Turnstones (4), which were last spotted (1) on May 30. Harold and Hal Wierenga had a Ruddy Turnstone at Sandy Point State Park, where it is rarely seen in spring, on May 28. Sam Dyke saw 4 early Ruddy Turnstones at Ocean City on Apr. 14, and a late straggler on June 22. Also on June 22 he saw 12 late Black-bellied Plovers.

Sandpipers. A Whimbrel (formerly Hudsonian Curlew) caused great excitement in Talbot County on the record-early date of Apr. 3 (Reese and others), and the Wierengas turned up another at Sandy Point on the more normal date of May 13. This species seldom is found in Chesapeake Bay, as its Maryland migration is almost exclusively along the coast. Some good counts of Pectoral Sandpipers were received: 75 seen at the Ocean City banding station on May 13 (Pan Minke, Hackman and others), and 22 at Remington Farms in Kent County on Apr. 28 (Gibson). At Ocean City Sam Dyke recorded several early spring dates and summer dates as follows: 1 American Oystercatcher on Apr. 1, 2 Willets on Apr. 14, 2 Knots on Apr. 14, and a Short-billed Dowitcher on Apr. 1; 2 Knots on June 22, 3 Short-billed Dowitchers and 10 Semipalmated Sandpipers on June 22. We cannot say whether the June 22 birds were summer stragglers or spring or fall transients.

Avocets, Phalaropes, Jaegers! Here's a heading that has never been used before in Maryland Birdlife. The American Avocet was discovered at Sandy Point State Park in Anne Arundel County on May 1 by Harold and Hal Wierenga, and constitutes the first spring observation for Maryland. A flock of 42 Red Phalaropes was spotted at Ocean City inlet on the extraordinarily early date of Apr. 8 by Sam Dyke. Perhaps this record will prompt other patient observers to take a critical look at the ocean in early April. An observation by Dr. Fritz Scheider should convince Marylanders that it pays to visit Ocean City inlet even in mid-summer when that area is a writhing mass of humanity; on June 10, and again on June 14, both times in the late afternoon, he saw a Parasitic Jaeger there, the first June records for Maryland.

Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers. Professor Wierenga's well-known discovery of a Little Gull at Sandy Point will be reported in his own words in greater detail. It makes us wonder how carefully the Talbot County observers examined their flocks of 150, 140, and 125 Bonaparte's Gulls on Apr. 3, 15, and 18. It seems safe to predict that since the jinx has now been broken, other Little Gulls as well as Maryland's first European Black-headed Gull will be detected in flocks of Bonaparte's Gulls during the next five years. Sam Dyke's Royal Tern, seen at Ocean City on Apr. 10, broke the early spring arrival date for Maryland. Three lost Black Skimmers turned up in Talbot County on the early date of Apr. 10 (Reese).

Owls, Goatsuckers, Woodpeckers. A very late Saw-whet Owl was seen in the Maryland Piedmont at Takoma Park on Apr. 25 (R. Hammill). Chuck-will's-widows seem to have made a slight northward advance along the west shore of the Chesapeake in Anne Arundel County. One was heard on Apr. 30 at Palisades on the Severn River (Dr. H. Reissmann), and on three nights in May John W. Taylor heard one singing on an island in Rhode River. Apr. 23 was a good arrival date for the Red-headed Woodpecker on the Savage River in Garrett County (Minkes). One stayed at the Lubberts' Bird Haven in northern Talbot County, May 4-5.

Flycatchers, Swallows. Ted Stiles saw and heard an early Eastern Wood Pewee at Laurel on Apr. 24; but at most localities this species was

late in arriving. Only 2 areas reported more than 4 individuals on the May 5 State-wide Count. An early Olive-sided Flycatcher was found in Prince Georges County on May 5 by David Bridge. The Wierengas identified a late Tree Swallow in Anne Arundel County on May 28.

Jays. An exceptionally heavy northward flight of Blue Jays took place during the last ten days of April and the first week of May. Thousands were estimated flying along the Bay shore at Gibson Island on Apr. 26, and based on sample counts taken on May 5 by Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Leeds, an estimated 5,000 birds passed by on that one day. Note that for the first time this was the commonest species on the State-wide Bird Count. Although Blue Jays are rarely found at the Maryland coast, 35 transients were sighted at the Ocean City banding station on May 12 (Hackman and others). The latest movement detected was on the unexpectedly late dates of June 3 in Calvert County (Fales) and June 4 in Anne Arundel County (Wierengas).

Chickadees, Wrens. Black-capped Chickadees left most of the low country of Maryland by early April, but one bird lingered at Rock Run Sanctuary as late as May 6 (Hackman and Garland). House Wrens appear to have recovered completely from their low population of recent years, judging by the total of 300 on the May 5 counts. On May 30, Dr. Scheider found a singing Bewick's Wren near Foxville in Frederick County.

Kinglets. A Ruby-crowned Kinglet banded at Towson by Mel Garland on May 21 is the latest spring migrant of this species ever noted in Maryland.

Warblers. An early Tennessee Warbler was seen in Baltimore County on Apr. 29 (Charles M. Buchanan), and an early Cerulean Warbler was at Rock Run Sanctuary in Harford County on Apr. 24 (Hackman). Cerulean Warblers are continuing to increase in the vicinity of Maryland's Fall Line; 18 were counted in Howard County on May 5 by Robbins and Stiles, and for the first time definite nesting evidence for the Maryland Coastal Plain was obtained when David Bridge banded a young bird just out of the nest at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Two very late male Magnolia Warblers were both seen as well as heard singing: one in Baltimore County on June 1 (Buchanan), and the other at Patuxent Research Center on June 14 (Robbins).

Grosbeaks, Dickcissels, Sparrows. Evening Grosbeaks were still present in all parts of the State except Southern Maryland on May 5, when 156 were tallied on the State-wide Bird Count. The last date was May 21 at Cumberland (Pan Minke). Bob Sharp located a Dickcissel at Easton on May 5, one of the few records for Talbot County. Harold and Hal Wierenga saw a Savannah Sparrow as late as May 21 at Sandy Point. A count of 29 Seaside Sparrows in the marshes adjacent to the Ocean City banding station on May 13 (Garland and Hackman) and an estimated 100 in the Elliott Island marshes on June 2 (Scheider) appear to be the highest one-day totals on record for these areas.

Record-breaking Figures from State-wide Bird Count. The combination of good coverage and a heavy flight of birds on the day of this year's

State-wide Bird Count, May 5, resulted in so many record-breaking tallies that a paragraph is devoted to listing them here. If you were not properly impressed with the Talbot County results that were published in the June issue, take another look not only at their total of 148 species (the highest one-day count ever recorded for any Maryland County except Worcester), but at the counts for the individual species. Eastern Shore spring records for the following species were shattered by Talbot County observers on May 5: Osprey, 63; Bobwhite, 189; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 19 (tied by Caroline County the same day), Chuck-will's-widow, 48; Wood Thrush, 126; Warbling Vireo, 9; Worm eating Warbler, 7; Parula Warbler, 74; Kentucky Warbler, 40; Summer Tanager, 22; and Rufous-sided Towhee, 329. Caroline County observers, just to the north, smashed spring counts for the Turkey Vulture, 360; Eastern Wood Pewee, 27; and Brown Thrasher, 77. Gibson Islanders broke Western Shore Coastal Plain totals for Myrtle Warbler, 574; and Catbird, 154; but fell a little short of their 150 Brown Thrashers of 1959 and 1960. Other record-breakers for various sections of the State west of the Bay were 36 Chuck-will's-widows in Calvert County and 35 in St. Marys; 725 Bank Swallows at White Marsh; 40 Brown Thrashers at Emmitsburg; and 52 Blue-gray Gnatcatchers in Howard County.

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Laurel

RAISING CHIRPY, THE BROWN THRASHER

Jeanne H. McGinnis

Chirpy became a brief member of the McGinnis family and the second grade class at Solley Elementary School, Glen Burnie, on May 26, 1962.

I was preparing dinner when I heard considerable noise coming from the north side of our residence in Glen Burnie. Upon investigation I found a puppy barking at a big gray cat that was crouching over a very frightened but stouthearted baby bird. With his beak parted and wings spread wide, he fluttered back and forth as though he would extinguish the cat upon contact.

I quickly chased the cat and quieted the puppy. Then we watched to see if the mother was near. After a half hour wait, we decided this was indeed a lost baby. My daughter stood guard while I procured a bird cage. The little bird busily hopped about, but didn't seem to have the ability to find food.

His protest was loud when we placed him in the cage, but his anger was soon replaced with a happy chirp when we fed him some warm milk. The use of an eye dropper was necessary for his feedings of milk for a week.

I remembered reading somewhere that ground meat or dog food is good for baby birds. I feed my dog Cadillac so this became Chirpy's food also. He dearly loved it. It was necessary during the daylight hours to feed him every $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hours, so I decided to use Chirpy as a teaching

aid. I took him to school. I had passed my love of animals on to the children, so they happily accepted the care of Chirpy.

The first thing we did was measure him. We kept special watch on his tail feathers, which were about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long when he came to us. When we released him they were a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Chirpy liked the children about him and soon learned to unfasten his door and then he would hop along the counter and chirp to us as we worked.

Not only a lesson in measuring but a lesson in time was taught through Chirpy. We would set the alarm clock for each feeding and it wasn't long till he knew when he heard that bell he would get his food. We laughed when he would confuse our noon hour bell with his feeding bell.

Altogether we had Chirpy three and one-half weeks. We decided to release him at Cylburn Park because of the abundance of food and for safety reasons also. So on our visit to the Park on June 15 we released our little charge and wished him Godspeed.

120 N. Jerome Parkway, Glen Burnie

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1962 NEST RECORDS should be sent to David Bridge, 8A Ridge Road, Greenbelt. Also report adults feeding young out of the nest.

Watch for COLOR-BANDED SPARROWS. 225 brightly color-banded White-crowned and Golden-crowned Sparrows from San Jose, Calif., will be released at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in October and November as part of a homing experiment. See the December issue for details.

OMISSIONS AND CORRECTION

We regret the following slips that occurred in the June 1962 issue:

The names of Sarah Quinn, Betty McClellan and Hazel White were inadvertently omitted from the list of State-wide Bird Count participants in Area 5 (page 32).

A list for 5 hours of observation on foot in Talbot County was omitted by mistake from the State-wide Bird Count tabulation. Mrs. Carl B. Lubbert counted 587 birds of 50 species in the vicinity of "Bird Haven" between Skipton Creek and Wye Mills Road between 7:30 and 12:30. Her commonest species were 175 Ring-billed Gulls, 85 Redwinged Blackbirds, and 34 Cardinals. A Red-headed Woodpecker, a Marsh Hawk (the only one reported on this year's count) and 3 Swainson's Thrushes were the only strictly transient species observed.

The annual report of the TALBOT COUNTY BIRD CLUB was omitted from page 50: There were 6 regular meetings with business sessions and special programs. There were also 5 paid lectures and a bonus free film, "Look Down"; proceeds were allocated to the Sanctuary Fund. Field trips included 10 breakfast hikes, the Christmas Bird Count (107 species by 35 humans), and the State-wide Bird Count in May (a record of 147 species). It seems safe to announce that we are well on the way toward acquiring the use of 60 acres of Government-owned land as a permanent wildlife

refuge; the situation is particularly good for the observation of migrant land birds and Bay birds. The majority of Club members wrote personal letters to their Congressional representatives urging favorable action on the Golden Eagle legislation.

Robert Sharp II

Mrs. Kaestner points out that two lines were dropped from her paper on page 52. Her Baltimore Oriole nest was found in a Sycamore tree, and it was an Orchard Oriole, not the Baltimore, that nested in the Box Elder.

COMING EVENTS

- Sept. 15 BALTIMORE trip to Lake Roland, 8 a.m. Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner.
- Sept. 15 PATUXENT bird banding demonstration. Vernon and Melvin Kleen.
- Sept. 15 ANNAPOLIS walk at Broadwater Creek. Friel Sanders, E. Slater.
- Sept. 16 BALTIMORE Chimney Swift roost trip. Mrs. Joshua Rowe.
- Sept. 22 BALTIMORE all day Hawk Watch at White Marsh. Douglas Hackman.
- Sept. 22 PATUXENT Hawk Watch, Rocky Gorge Tower, 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- Sept. 23 TALBOT morning hike. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Delphy, hosts.
- Sept. 23 BALTIMORE fall warbler hike, Loch Raven. Charles M. Buchanan.
- Sept. 25 PATUXENT monthly meeting. Trip to Great Britain. Ted Stiles.
- Sept. 29 BALTIMORE & ANNE ARUNDEL adult walk at Cylburn. Hank Kaestner.
- Sept. 30 TALBOT morning hike, 7 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Curtis, hosts.
- Oct. 6 BALTIMORE trip to Prettyboy Lake, 8 a.m. Dr. Elizabeth Fisher.
- Oct. 6 PATUXENT bird banding demonstration. Vernon and Melvin Kleen.
- Oct. 7 TALBOT morning hike, 7 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. H. Bentley Clark.
- Oct. 10 BALTIMORE monthly meeting-dinner. Dr. William Parker; "Birds of Brigantine Wildlife Refuge" and "Birding from New England to Arizona." (Films) 6:30 p.m. Reservations: Mrs. R. Kaestner.
- Oct. 10 TALBOT Audubon film, "Animals are Exciting" by Howard Cleaves.
- Oct. 14 BALTIMORE, PATUXENT, TAKOMA. Patuxent Res. Center. B. Meanley.
- Oct. 14 TALBOT morning hike, 7 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Jan Reese, hosts.
- Oct. 19 TALBOT monthly meeting. Audubon film, "The Bald Eagle." 8 p.m.
- Oct. 20 BALTIMORE trip to Triadelphia Lake. Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm Thomas.
- Oct. 20 ANNE ARUNDEL trip to Remington Farms, 9 a.m. Dr. George Burger.
- Oct. 21 TALBOT morning hike, 7 a.m. Mrs. Clarence Blumoeher, hostess.
- Oct. 21 BALTIMORE trip to Rock Run Sanctuary, 8 a.m. William Corliss.
- Oct. 23 PATUXENT monthly meeting. "Operation Recovery." C. S. Robbins.
- Oct. 27 ANNE ARUNDEL meeting. "Arctic Whale Hunt." Dr. Vaughn Flyer.
- Oct. 28 BALTIMORE trip, Seneca, C&O Canal. Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Metcalf.
- Nov. 4 BALTIMORE banding demonstration at home of Mrs. Richard Cole.
- Nov. 9 BALTIMORE monthly meeting. "Appalachian Adventure." James Fowler.
- Nov. 10 ANNE ARUNDEL trip for Boy Scouts, Rock Run. Cdr. & Mrs. Wilson.
- Nov. 11 BALTIMORE trip to Perry Point, 8 a.m. C. Douglas Hackman.
- Nov. 13 TALBOT Audubon film, "The Real Yellowstone." Fran William Hall.
- Nov. 16 TALBOT monthly meeting. Bird Songs. Mrs. Morrill B. Donnal.
- Nov. 16 HARTFORD dinner meeting. Why Bird? Chandler S. Robbins.
- Nov. 18 BALTIMORE trip to Blackwater Refuge, 8 a.m. Rodney B. Jones.
- Nov. 18 TALBOT morning feeder hike. Mr. & Mrs. G. Tillinghast, hosts.
- Nov. 24 BALTIMORE adult walk at Cylburn, 8:30 a.m. Miss Judy Stoddard.
- Nov. 24 SPECIAL STATE-WIDE MEETING OF M.O.S. at Cylburn, 11 a.m.
- Nov. 24 ANNE ARUNDEL walk at Martina Luff home, Davidsonville, 8 a.m.
- Nov. 27 PATUXENT monthly meeting. New England trip. Dr. B. C. Getchell.
- Dec. 1 BALTIMORE trip to Bluemount Nurseries, Monkton. Meet Hutzler's

- Towson parking lot, 8 a.m. The Stephen and Andrew Simons.
- Dec. 8 ANNE ARUNDEL walk to Harness Creek. Meet at Hal and Geneva Garner's, 608 Monterey Ave., W. Annapolis, 8 a.m. Girl Scout guests.
- Dec. 8 BALTIMORE trip to Kent Island. Meet Sandy Pt. State Pk., 8 a.m. Bring lunch. Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Lubbert, DR 7-6346.
- Dec. 14 BALTIMORE monthly meeting, Pratt Library Auditorium, 8 p.m. "Birds of Panama" by Arthur H. Fast.
- Dec. 19 - Jan. 1. Christmas Bird Count period. Register in advance for all counts. Details of territories and meeting times will be available from the compilers. Help with as many as you can.
- Dec. 22 DENTON CHRISTMAS COUNT. Register with A. J. Fletcher, 643-W-2.
- Dec. 22 TRIADELPHIA CHRISTMAS COUNT. Vernon Kleen, PA 5-6867.
- Dec. 26 ALLEGANY COUNTY CHRISTMAS COUNT. Mrs. Gordon Taylor, OV 9-6791.
- Dec. 26 BLACKWATER REF. CHRISTMAS COUNT. Chandler Robbins, PA 5-1176.
- Dec. 27 CHINCOTEAGUE REF. CHRISTMAS COUNT. Philip A. DuMont, EM 3-8994.
- Dec. 28 OCEAN CITY CHRISTMAS COUNT. Chandler S. Robbins, PA 5-1176.
- Dec. 30 ANNAPOLIS AND GIBSON ISLAND CHRISTMAS COUNT. To be announced.
- Dec. 30 LOWER KENT COUNTY CHRISTMAS COUNT. Dr. Daniel Z. Gibson, CH 278.
- Dec. 30 PALMERS CHRISTMAS COUNT. James Banagan, Coltons Pt., St. M. Co.
- Dec. 30 ST. MICHAELS CHRISTMAS COUNT. Richard L. Kleen, RI 5-4821.
- Dec. 29 CYLBURN CHRISTMAS COUNT. Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner, DR 7-8990.
- Jan. 1 ROCK RUN CHRISTMAS COUNT. C. Douglas Hackman, ED 5-4437.
- Dec. 31 PORT TOBACCO CHRISTMAS COUNT. John S. Weske, WA 4-9661.
- Date ? CATOCTIN MT. CHRISTMAS COUNT. Dr. John W. Richards, HL 7-4006.
- Date ? SENECA CHRISTMAS COUNT. Miss Hilda E. Smith, JU 9-9443.
- Jan. 11 BALTIMORE monthly meeting, Pratt Library, 8 p.m. National Audubon film, "The Bald Eagle"; Philadelphia Conservationists films, "Tincum, Philadelphia Wildlife Preserve" and "Holgate, New Jersey Sanctuary."
- Jan. 12 ANNE ARUNDEL trip to Sandy Point, 9 a.m. Capt. & Mrs. JEM Wood.
- Jan. 20 BALTIMORE feeding stations trip followed by covered dish supper at Cylburn. Details from Mr. & Mrs. John Murison, VA 3-0561.
- Jan. 23 ANNE ARUNDEL meeting at Conrad's home, 121 Spa View Ave., 7:30 p.m. "Shells" by Mrs. W. A. Conrad.
- Jan. 26 BALTIMORE trip to U. S. National Museum. Guarantee you'll see your favorite bird. Call Mrs. Richard Gillespie, ID 3-2473.
- Jan. 27 BALTIMORE trip to crow and/or vulture roost in late afternoon. For details phone Mr. Gerald G. Elgert, NO 8-5278.
- Jan. 28 PATUXENT monthly meeting, Laurel City Hall, 9th & Montg'y, 7:45.

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